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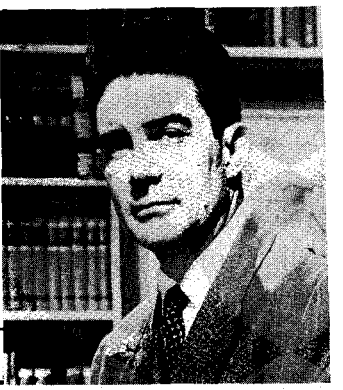

DAN SMOOT

TREATIES WITH THE SOVIETS

The Soviets have an X-ray missile killer which may make them invulnerable to our missiles, and have negotiated us into treaty commitments which prevent us from developing a comparable defensive weapon.

During a series of nuclear tests in 1958, Soviet scientists observed that X-rays, spewed out by a nuclear blast, are absorbed by the atmosphere; but, when emitted *above* the atmosphere, X-rays travel with the speed of light for thousands of miles carrying enormous energy.

The Soviets stopped their tests and started experiments to utilize the X-ray phenomenon for development of an anti-missile weapon. To halt our nuclear research, they launched a worldwide propaganda campaign for a moratorium on nuclear testing.[1]

On October 31, 1958, representatives from the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. met at Geneva for the first "test ban talks," and agreed to suspend all testing of nuclear weapons while the talks continued (without inspections to determine that the agreement was being kept). Eisenhower kept the agreement, permitting no American nuclear testing during the remainder of his administration. Kennedy continued the ban.

The Soviets violated the moratorium,[2] to the extent necessary for experiments to develop an X-ray missile killer. By late summer 1961, they were ready to set off massive nuclear explosions in and above the atmosphere to test the weapon they had been developing. They abruptly announced that the "moratorium" was ended, and conducted enough testing to determine that a nuclear explosion, above the atmosphere, emits powerful X-rays which can paralyze or disintegrate instantly all missiles within a radius of hundreds of miles, before they re-enter the atmosphere to land on target.[1]

Having perfected the anti-missile weapon, the Soviets demanded more test ban talks to prevent us from developing one.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT is published weekly by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., Box 9538, Dallas, Texas 75214 (office at 6441 Gaston Ave.). Subscriptions: $18.00 for 2 years; $10.00, 1 year; $6.00, 6 months; first class, $12.50 a year; airmail, $14.50. Dan Smoot was born in Missouri, reared in Texas. With BA and MA degrees from SMU (1938 and 1940), he joined the Harvard faculty (1941) as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent; from 1951 to 1955, a commentator on national radio and television. In 1955, he started his present independent, free-enterprise business: publishing this REPORT and abbreviating it each week for radio and TV broadcasts available for commercial sponsorship by business firms.

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Because he was trying to negotiate a test ban treaty, Kennedy continued to prohibit American nuclear testing, though he acknowledged (March 2, 1962) that Soviet developments had put the free world in grave danger; that the U.S. "cannot make similar strides without testing in the atmosphere as well as underground"; that "in many areas of nuclear weapons research we have reached the point where our progress is stifled without experiments in every environment."[3]

On April 26, 1962 — the Soviets having refused to agree to a treaty — Kennedy permitted American nuclear testing in the atmosphere, the first since 1958; but he allowed only a few tests before again suspending them.[3] In June, 1963, Kennedy stopped all *plans* for American testing, indefinitely.

Despite objections by top military men and leading scientists, our government signed a test ban treaty with the Soviets in July, 1963. The Senate ratified it two months later.

We cannot now develop the kind of X-ray missile killer that the Soviets have, because the test ban treaty prohibits us from making the necessary tests with nuclear explosions in and above the atmosphere.

Our government now bases its hope for the security of the country on what Defense Secretary McNamara calls evidence that "the Soviet Union may increasingly seek peaceful avenues of endeavor."[4]

Our agreements with the Soviets have always ended thus: in disadvantage for us, great advantage for them.

President Johnson has learned nothing from the glaring errors of his 4 predecessors. Indeed, Johnson is more fatuous about the Soviets than any President before him. Ever since becoming President, Johnson has talked about "building bridges" of friendship to communist nations in Europe. Some of his bridge-building schemes involve the use of American tax money to aid the Soviet Union and her eastern European satellites, even though they are the main financiers and suppliers of the communists in Vietnam.[5]

Other bridge-building schemes involve treaties — two of which the President is now urging the Senate to ratify immediately: the Outer Space Treaty and the Consular Treaty.

The goal of the Outer Space Treaty (to prohibit contamination of space by nuclear testing, and use of space for military or exclusively nationalistic purposes) seems desirable; but if space ever becomes militarily important, the Soviets will ignore the treaty and do as they please about orbiting devices of mass destruction, installing military bases on celestial bodies, testing weapons in space. We, however, will consider ourselves bound by the treaty, just as we now consider ourselves prohibited by the test ban treaty from nuclear research that may be necessary to save our nation from destruction.

Concerning the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Consular Treaty (which has been before the Senate for ratification since June, 1964), J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Director, testified before Congress on March 4, 1965:

"Long seeking greater official representation in the United States which would be more widely spread over the country, a cherished goal of the Soviet Intelligence services was realized when the United States signed an agreement with the Soviet Union on June 1, 1964, providing for the reciprocal establishment of consulates in our respective countries.

"One Soviet intelligence officer in commenting on the agreement spoke of the wonderful opportunity this presented his service and that it would enable the Soviets to enhance their intelligence operations."[6]

On July 14, 1965, Mr. Hoover said:

"The great majority of the 800 Communist bloc official personnel stationed in the United States, protected by the privilege of diplomatic immunity, have engaged in intelligence assignments and are a dangerous threat to the security of the United States."[6]

According to the CIA, it is "standard Soviet procedure" to assign KGB officers to embassies and consulates, where they operate as spies, using their diplomatic positions as cover.[7]

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On August 9, 1965, Senator Strom Thurmond said:

"At the very time when U.S. aircraft are being shot down in Viet-Nam by Soviet missiles, the Administration, by reviving the Consular Treaty, is in effect issuing to the Soviets an engraved invitation to multiply their espionage activities in the heart of our homeland.

"This treaty should be rejected by the Senate."

Because of public opinion, the Senate did reject the Consular Treaty in 1965 and 1966. In 1967, Johnson and other internationalist liberals are exerting maximum pressure for ratification, insinuating that J. Edgar Hoover no longer considers the Treaty dangerous; but Hoover says his views now are the same as in 1965.[8]

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (condemning the ignorance of the public, because he has received "literally hundreds of letters" opposing the Consular Treaty, but "not . . . one letter in favor of it") told the Senate on February 1, 1967, that the "primary purpose" of the consular agreement is "to assure the right of prompt diplomatic access and support" to U.S. nationals who run afoul of the law in the Soviet Union.[8]

Ostensibly, a major reason why Roosevelt recognized the Soviets in 1933 (thus reversing the policy of Presidents Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover) was to stop Soviet secret arrests, persecutions, and murders of U.S. citizens. The 1933 agreements contain a clear Soviet promise to protect the legal rights of Americans. The promise has never been kept.

When Stalin's purge was reaching a climax in 1937, our Moscow embassy was impotent to protect American citizens.

The Soviets arrested Americans secretly and held them incommunicado, our embassy finding out about it indirectly, if at all. Our embassy never knew whether it had a record of all arrests. It did find out about 134 cases, and sent formal notes to the Soviet government. The notes were not answered. In one case, more than a year elapsed before the Soviets notified our embassy of the death of one detained American "in one of the northern regions of the Soviet Union." If our embassy were able to effect the release and deportation of an American within a year after finding out about his arrest, it considered that its efforts had been "crowned with success."[9]

Handpicked witnesses testifying before Fulbright's Senate Foreign Relations Committee to support the Consular Treaty in January, 1967, asserted that the Soviets have softened and changed and that we can now negotiate with them successfully.[10] This assertion is being used to overcome opposition to the Consular Treaty, but it is false.

During the Warren Commission investigation of the assasination of President Kennedy, Richard Edward Snyder (American embassy official in Moscow from 1959-1963) was interviewed. The Commission asked whether our Moscow embassy has records of Americans in the Soviet Union. Mr. Snyder said:

"We kept an informal file of all information relating to the presence of Americans any place in the Soviet Union . . . . Any time we had a report of any kind, of any level of credibility, we kept some kind of a record. It was known that there were Americans in the Soviet Union under various circumstances against their own will . . . . We would get reports occasionally from a state camp, a labor camp, of a sighting of an American . . . . This sort of thing."

Concerning the security of American embassy mail in Moscow, Mr. Snyder said:

"All mail from or to a foreign embassy in Moscow goes to a separate section of the Moscow Post Office, called the international section . . . the screening section for all mail to and from any embassy."

Snyder said this routine violation of diplomatic immunity by the Soviets has been common practice for years. Asked whether it is still practiced, Snyder said:

"I am sure it is . . . . The essentials of the Soviet State haven't changed."[11]

That is the truth of the matter. There is no reason to expect the Soviets to honor new treaty commitments, since they have never honored any of the old ones. They have not changed. They are

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the same now as they were in 1920, when Bainbridge Colby, then Secretary of State, explained why President Wilson would not extend diplomatic recognition to the Soviet regime:

"We cannot recognize, hold official relations with, or give friendly reception to the agents of a foreign government which is determined and bound to conspire against our institutions; whose diplomats will be the agitators of dangerous revolt; whose spokesmen say that they sign agreements with no intention of keeping them . . . .

"The existing regime in Russia is based upon the negation of every principle of honor and good faith . . . underlying the whole structure of international law; the negation, in short, of every principle upon which it is possible to base harmonious and trustful relations."

In brief, ratification of the Consular Treaty would be utter folly, because the treaty:

would give Soviet consular personnel immunity from prosecution for all crimes committed in the U.S., whereas treaties normally give consular personnel immunity only from punishment for misdemeanors;

would enlarge the huge Soviet spy and subversive networks in the U.S., by giving diplomatic immunity to consular personnel while they foment riots and demonstrations, disseminate anti-American propaganda, spy on our vital military installations, recruit gullible and brainwashed Americans to serve communism;

would increase the same kind of political warfare against non-communist Latin American nations, none of which now have Soviet consulates;

would give Kremlin agents the color of treaty authority to find, harass, kidnap, and murder anti-communist refugees in the U.S., as they have done in the past,[12] *for the purpose of forcing the refugees and their relatives to serve the Kremlin;*

would give the Kremlin claims against the estates, including social security benefits, of refugees who die here;

would constitute our recognition of Soviet claims over captive European nations, if we should establish consulates in those nations;

would facilitate our government's schemes for increasing enonomic aid to the Soviet Union and her European satellites under the pretext of liberalizing trade.[13]

Please write your U.S. Senators (Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510), urging opposition to any more treaties with the Soviets, especially the Consular Treaty.

FOOTNOTES

(1) "Is Russia Winning The Arms Race?", *U.S. News & World Report*, February 6, 1967, pp. 34-7

(2) "The Summit And The Test Ban Fallacy," speech by U.S. Sen. Thomas Dodd (Connecticut Democrat), *Congressional Record*, May 12, 1960, pp. 9412-23 (daily)

(3) *The Test Ban; An American Strategy Of Gradual Self-Mutilation*, by Stefan T. Possony, *Congressional Record*, March 21, 1963, pp. 4358-70 (daily)

(4) "McNamara Reports On Defense Posture," *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, February 3, 1967, pp. 163-5

(5) "Johnson Acts To Improve U.S. Ties To East Europe . . .", by Homer Bigart, *The New York Times*, October 8, 1966, pp. 1, 12

(6) "Invitation to Espionage," *Strom Thurmond Reports To The People*, August 9, 1965

(7) *Report of The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy*, pp. 309-10

(8) "The Consular Convention — East-West Trade Act," speech by U.S. Sen. Mike Mansfield (Montana Democrat), *Congressional Record*, February 1, 1967, pp. 1276-80 (daily); "Mundt Stalls Spy Treaty," *Human Events*, February 4, 1967, p. 3

(9) *Foreign Relations of the United States; Diplomatic Papers: The Soviet Union*, 1933-1939, U.S. State Department, 1952

(10) "U.S. Foreign Policy," *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, February 3, 1967, p. 166

(11) *Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy*, Vol. 5, pp. 278, 286 ff.

(12) "Question of Awful Moment," by John Pichetto, *Mississippi Veteran*, placed in the *Congressional Record* by U.S. Rep. John Bell Williams (Mississippi Democrat), January 17, 1957, pp. A303 ff. (daily)

(13) "Ten Reasons Against United States-U.S.S.R. Consular Treaty," speech by U.S. Rep. Edward Derwinski (Illinois Republican), *Congressional Record*, January 24, 1967, pp. H570-5 (daily)

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